

Chester Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Dr. W. A. Pollitt, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. Clarkson, M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year

1967

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

for the Year 1967

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Chester Rural District for the year 1967.

The adjusted birth rate of 17.68 continues to show a decrease on previous years. The rate for 1966 being 19.43. Birth rate for England and Wales is 17.2 per thousand live births. The adjusted death rate is 9.04 compared with 10.19 for 1966. The death rate for England and Wales is 11.2 per thousand of the population. I am pleased to report that there have been no maternal deaths during the year under review. Of the 13 children that died under the age of 1 year, 9 occurred in the first week of life and 6 occurred during the first month of life.

Measles continues to be the most prevalent of the infectious diseases. It is hoped to start an Immunization campaign to control this in the coming year. Dysentery is the second commonest infectious disease, with 21 cases notified.

The commonest cause of death is still the diseases of the heart and circulatory system, and in particular, vascular lesions of the heart and of the nervous system. A fairly common cause of death is pneumonia of which there were 55 cases recorded during the year. This is usually a terminal condition in elderly or debilitated patients.

My report as Divisional Medical Officer for the South West Cheshire Division of the Cheshire County Council, of which the rural district forms a part, is to be found at the end of the report.

I wish to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Staff of the Health Department for their help and assistance during the year.

I am, Madam,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Public Health Committee:

MRS. E. TAYLOR

Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. CLARKSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. M. COBDEN, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

I. D. MacMASTER, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk:

MRS. S. WILLIAMS

Shorthand Typist-Clerk:

MRS. J. D. KERR

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a district Laboratory available in Chester under its Director, Dr. Poole, where the examination of bacteriological specimens is undertaken.

Ambulance Services

These are provided by the Cheshire County Council, assisted by the Chester City Ambulances acting as an agency service.

Nursing in the Home

Home Nursing is undertaken by District Nurses under the direction of the Cheshire County Council.

Clinics

County Council Clinics are provided in the following parts of the District:

Barrow	Infant Welfare
Great Boughton	Infant Welfare
Saughall	Infant Welfare
Chester	Orthodontics, Eye and Audiology Clinics
Christleton	Infant Welfare
Huntington	Infant Welfare
Upton	Infant Welfare, School and Dental Clinic

Special rural Clinics are also available by appointment as and when required, and include the screening tests of hearing of children under one year of age.

Hospitals

The District is served by the hospitals at Chester, Barrow, Clatterbridge and Liverpool. In addition to general services, the hospital at Barrow provides special treatment for diseases of the chest.

National Statistics

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 17.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 17.7 for 1966.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 11.2 per 1,000 population. In 1966 the Death Rate was 11.7.

Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e. deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births was 18.3 compared with 19.0 in 1966.

Natural increase in population (i.e. excess of births over deaths) 1956-1967—England and Wales:

Year	Per 1,000 Pop.	Year	Per 1,000 Pop.
1956	4.0	1962	6.0
1957	4.6	1963	5.8
1958	4.7	1964	7.1
1959	4.9	1965	6.5
1960	5.6	1966	6.0
1961	5.4	1967	6.0

CHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: 43,500 acres.

Population, Mid-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,850
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,151
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,509,986
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6,307

The Council-owned houses total 1,463, 41 of which were completed in 1967.

The number of private houses built in the year was 171.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967

Births

Live Births

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	271	276	547
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 17.0.

Using Comparability Factor 1.04 the adjusted Birth Rate is 17.68.

Still Births

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 Still Births: 24.

Total of Live and Still Births: 577.

Deaths

Male	Female	Total
218	227	445

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population: 13.1.

Using Comparability Factor of 0.69 the adjusted Death Rate is 9.04.

Deaths (due to maternal causes):

Pregnancy-Childbirth: Nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year:

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. per 1,000 live births: 23.

Death of Infants under four weeks of age (Neo-natal deaths):

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 10.67.

Deaths of Infants under one week of age:

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 10.67.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live and still births: 34.

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total live births: 2.93 per cent.

Natural increase in population (that is, excess of births over deaths) 1956-1967:

Nat. Inc.			Nat. Inc.		
per 1,000			per 1,000		
Year	Pop.	Pop.	Year	Pop.	Pop.
1956	27,680	—1.15	1962	30,190	4.5
1957	27,740	—1.26	1963	30,850	2.88
1958	27,380	—0.04	1964	31,130	4.27
1959	27,840	2.11	1965	32,500	5.51
1960	28,250	2.3	1966	33,320	4.12
1961	28,170	2.69	1967	33,850	3.48

Table of number of Live Births and Crude Birth Rate, 1956-1967:

Birth			Birth		
Year	No.	Rate	Year	No.	Rate
1956	429	15.5	1962	547	18.13
1957	357	12.8	1963	539	17.47
1958	416	15.19	1964	562	18.08
1959	425	15.26	1965	613	18.86
1960	442	15.64	1966	578	17.35
1961	476	15.64	1967	563	17.00

Table of number of Deaths and Crude Death Rate, 1956-1967:

Death			Death		
Year	No.	Rate	Year	No.	Rate
1956	461	16.65	1962	411	13.60
1957	390	14.06	1963	450	14.91
1958	420	15.23	1964	429	13.78
1959	366	13.15	1965	434	13.35
1960	377	13.34	1966	441	13.23
1961	400	14.19	1967	445	13.10

Table of Infant Mortality, 1956-1967:

Year	Rate per 1,000		Year	Rate per 1,000	
	No.	Births		No.	Births
1956	5	11.65	1962	12	21.0
1957	8	22.4	1963	6	11.13
1958	7	16.8	1964	9	16.00
1959	8	18.8	1965	12	19.57
1960	7	15.8	1966	8	13.85
1961	10	21.0	1967	13	23.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil					
Deaths from Whooping Cough Nil					

Particulars of unusual or excessive mortality during the year:

	Male	Fe- male	Total	In 1966
(i) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	75	84	159	171
(ii) Cancer	39	24	63	74
(iii) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	37	46	83	77
(iv) Cancer of Lungs (included in (ii) above)	9	—	9	18
(v) Coronary Disease of Heart (inc. in (i) above)	48	24	72	76

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1967

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	—	2
Cancer (all sites)	39	24
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular Lesion of Nervous System	37	46
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	75	84
Bronchitis	7	5
Pneumonia	20	33
Influenza	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	—
Enteritis or Diarrhoea	—	—
Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Suicide	3	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	1
All other Accidents	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	12	20

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases

The following notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) were notified during the year:

	Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	16
Whooping Cough	9
Measles	198
Dysentery	21
Pneumonia	1
Food Poisoning	6
Meningococcal Infection	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1967:

Cases:

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ...	2	—	—	1	3
25-44 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years ...	1	1	—	—	2
65 years and over	—	1	—	—	1
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	—	1	6

Deaths:

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years ...	1	—	—	—	1
65 years and over	—	1	—	—	1
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	—	—	2

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK AT DEVA HOSPITAL

There was an explosive outbreak of food poisoning affecting many patients at the above Hospital. The organism responsible for this outbreak was shown to be a *Staphylococcus Aureus* which was contaminating some pasties which were supplied to the patients and staff at an evening meal. The outbreak was self limiting and immediately it was appreciated to be a food born illness, all suspected food was withdrawn.

There was no direct evidence to indicate how the food became contaminated, but as a result of investigations, improvements have been introduced into the routine of the kitchen. These include new staff techniques and also the provision of new and improved working surfaces in the Butcher's shop and other parts of the kitchen. Sterilization of cleaning cloths and the use of suitable chemical sterilants to be used in the cleaning routines.

SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The provisions of the above Act enables the local authority to apply for compulsory removal to a Hostel or Hospital of persons who are in need of care and attention, and who are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of workers, and every effort is made to avoid a compulsory removal of persons from their home. Despite this, however, in two cases compulsory removal was required. One case being removed to a Hospital and the other case being removed to a Hostel. In all other cases, assistance when required, was able to be given by the domiciliary services of the County Council, or else removal was effected by voluntary co-operation.

MILK SUPPLY

The routine sampling of raw milk by officials of the Cheshire County Council continued, and seven notifications of evidence of *Brucella* infection in milk were received.

Arrangements are then made for the milk in question to be pasteurised and further samples obtained until the infected animals are found and isolated from the remainder of the herd.

I am grateful to the County Council for the following information in respect of milk samples obtained during 1967 from this area.

	Total submitted	Positive <i>Brucella</i>
Bulk Samples	58	1
Dealer Samples	149	1
Individual Cow Samples ...	460	5
	667	7

There are 14 dairy herds in the district, from which raw milk is sold to the public, a reduction of 2 from the previous year.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1967

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1967, I must first pay tribute to the retiring Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mrs. V. J. Shinn, for her help and assistance, and welcome the new Chairman, Mrs. E. Taylor, who with the background knowledge she possesses will carry on the high standard set by her predecessors.

The year under review has presented many problems, commencing with certain difficulties at the Slaughterhouse, more details of which are given in the body of this report, and the ever present problem of staff shortages in the refuse collection service. Of the 61 men engaged to maintain a staff of 26, 56 left within the year. However, I am optimistic for the future because I feel that the paper sack scheme, so successful in Saughall, will be extended, and with this improvement in working conditions and the anticipated provision of clothes drying facilities, showers and improved mess room at the Depot, it should be possible to attract the type of person who is prepared to remain in regular employment.

The special collection service is appreciated by householders in the district and the department collect on request, any household waste free of charge, this is resulting in less rubbish being dumped in the district and it is rather disturbing, therefore, to see the considerable accumulations of filth and rubbish left by the itinerant caravan dwellers who seem to be visiting this area more frequently, and I hope that legislation will shortly be forthcoming, which will require the provision of sites for these people, as this, I feel, is the only long term solution to the problem.

The greater part of the animals inspected at the Slaughterhouse are inspected outside normal office hours, and if it were not for this fact, it would be impossible to cope with the ever increasing volume of work, and I feel, therefore, that serious consideration will have to be given to an increase in establishment in the not too distant future.

To conclude, I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Public Health Committee for their support and co-operation and also to the other Chief Officials who are always prepared to advise and assist when necessary. My thanks are also due to your Deputy and Additional Public Health Inspectors and the office staff, who carry out their duties in a most efficient manner.

I am,

Madam Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. CLARKSON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Wirral Water Board, the Chester Waterworks Company and the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Waterworks Company supply mains water throughout the district, the natural fluoride content of this water is negligible and none is added by the various Water Boards.

Samples taken during the year of mains water supplied to various parishes and from the few properties on a private supply, which include the seven dwellings at Croughton, proved satisfactory.

The following table gives details of samples taken:

	No. taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Bacteriological Samples (Mains)	18	17	1
Bacteriological Samples (Private)	9	9	—
Chemical Samples (Mains)	1	1	—
Chemical Samples (Private)	3	3	—
	31	30	1

The number of dwellings and estimated population provided with a mains supply is given below:

Parish	No. of Dwellings	Est Pop. supplied
Aldford	93	325
Bache	27	95
Backford	47	165
Barrow	289	1009
Bridge Trafford	13	45
Buerton	17	59
Capenhurst	94	360
Caughall	3	10
Chester Castle	1	2
Chorlton	24	84
Christleton	781	2733
Churton Heath	5	16
Claverton	2	6
Dodleston	122	427
Dunham Hill	159	556
Eaton	24	78
Eccleston	89	311
Elton	252	738
Great Boughton	2374	8309
Guilden Sutton	220	809
Hansford	28	91
Hoele Village	100	350
Huntington	401	1200
I ea-by-Backford	56	196

Parish	No. of Dwellings	Est. Pop. supplied
Lea Newbold	7	23
Ledsham	41	134
Littleton	192	672
Little Stanney	71	248
Lower Kinnerton	39	127
Marlston-cum-Lache	29	94
Mickle Trafford	141	493
Mollington	170	595
Moston	74	244
Picton	23	86
Poulton	30	98
Puddington	108	378
Pulford	112	336
Rowton	113	395
Saighton	86	280
Saughall	823	2869
Shotwick	20	65
Shotwick Park	21	69
Stoak	59	195
Thornton-le-Moors	65	206
Upton	2707	9474
Wervin	26	90
Wimbolds Trafford	31	101
Woodbank	24	84
	10242	35193

Drainage and Sewerage

Work continued during the year on the sewerage scheme for Elton and work commenced on the scheme to serve the parishes of Guilden Sutton, Mickle Trafford, Bridge Trafford and the Hoole Bank area.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	—	28	28
Retail Shops	5	47	47
Wholesale Shops. Warehouses	—	4	4
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens ...	—	43	43
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	1
Totals	5	123	123

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act—142.

(B) Analysis of Contraventions

Section		No. of Contraventions Found
4	Cleanliness	11
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	10
7	Ventilation	1
8	Lighting	2
9	Sanitary Conveniences	7
10	Washing Facilities	5
11	Supply of Drinking Water	—
12	Clothing Accommodation	1
13	Sitting Facilities	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Floors, Passages and Stairs	9
17	Fencing Exposed Parts, Machinery ...	—
18	Protection of Young Persons from Dangerous Machinery	—
19	Training of Young Persons Working at Dangerous Machinery	—
23	Prohibition of Heavy Work	—
24	First Aid General Provisions	14
Total ...		60

It is again pleasing to report that the utmost co-operation is received from the occupiers of the premises inspected, and in fact, the visit of the Inspector is welcomed, as most of the occupiers require advice in respect of their responsibilities under this Act.

All the contraventions found during the year were dealt with informally and have now been remedied.

HOUSING

The number of applicants on the housing list has increased from approximately 650 the previous year to 720, and again I have to report the considerable demand for bungalow or ground floor flat accommodation for elderly people, who at the present time are living in houses far too large for their needs. The proposed development at Upton for 19 one-person flats and 3 two-person flats with Warden accommodation when completed should assist matters considerably.

During the year 37 Council Houses and 4 Flats were completed.

Approval was also given for 33 exchanges to take place and 74 casual vacancies occurred.

Council Houses are distributed in the area as follows:

Parish	No. of Houses
Backford	23
Barrow	48
Capenhurst	22
Christleton	110
Christleton (Flats)	12
Dodleston	35
Dunham-on-the-Hill	56
Elton	24
Great Boughton	155
Guilden Sutton	46
Hapsford	6
Huntington	58
Lea-by-Backford	8
Lea Newbold	2
Littleton	24
Little Stanney	6
Lower Kinnerton	10
Mickle Trafford	42
Mollington	10
Pulford	26
Saughall	256
Shotwick	2
Stoak	30
Stoak (Flats)	4
Thornton-le-Moors	22
Upton-by-Chester	374
Upton-by-Chester (Flats)	34
Wimbolds Trafford	14
Woodbank	4
Total ...	1463

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The regular weekly service has been maintained throughout the year to all premises in the district and also certain food premises and hotels have received a twice weekly service. I feel that consideration will have to be given soon to making a suitable charge for the collection of waste from business premises, due to the ever increasing demand for additional collections.

The service has continued in respect of extra collections of any household waste from premises in the district free of charge, and I feel that this service is really appreciated by residents and is also helping to prevent the dumping of rubbish in the countryside.

Staff

Foreman	1
Drivers	6
Relief Drivers	2
Refuse Collectors	18
Depot	1
Tip Controllers	2
Maintenance Mechanic	1
Total ...	31

Vehicles

35 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles	2
20 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles	1
26 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper with Pressure Plate ...	1
16-18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper	1
16-18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper (Special Collection)	1
16-18 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper (Spare Vehicle) ...	1
Drott Crawler Tractor	1
35 cwt. Dumper Truck	1
5 cwt. Van	1
Total ...	10

I have given in some detail below the number of men who were engaged and left the service during the year.

	Men
Interviewed at office and offered employment	87
Number of previous figure who reported for duty ...	61
Number who left during the year	63
Number of men who started and left within the year ...	56

Of these 56 men:

Twenty stayed six months or less.

Eleven stayed three months or less.

Ten stayed one month or less.

Eleven stayed two weeks or less.

Four stayed less than one week.

Twenty-six men who were engaged did not report for duty.

When you consider the above figures it will be appreciated how difficult it has been at times to maintain a regular and efficient service and every credit is due to the Foreman for his efforts in this matter. It is fortunate that we have on the staff at the Depot, six persons who have been with the Council a number of years and who know the district and the various collection rounds.

The maintenance of the Council vehicles had been a cause for concern to me for some time, and in April a full-time maintenance mechanic was appointed and a regular system of maintenance and vehicle records started.

Household refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the rear of the Deva Hospital, and it is becoming increasingly evident to me, that because of the ever increasing amount of paper and plastic materials in household waste, that some form of treatment prior to tipping is inevitable. The cost of a suitable treatment plant is considerable and I hope as a result of the various meetings of the Wirral Working Party on Refuse Disposal that Authorities will eventually combine in the provision and use of suitable plants.

During the year, agreement was reached with the Regional Hospital Board for the use of a building which formed part of Knolls Farm as a tractor shed and mess room and the necessary alterations were soon carried out which resulted in better facilities for the two tip controllers, and a safe garage for the tractor. Also garaged here is the dumper truck which was purchased during the year and which is used on the tip for transporting soil, etc.

Following my report on the recommendations of the Working Party on Refuse Collection appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1963, it was decided to:

1. Start a paper sack system of refuse collection for a trial period in the parish of Saughall.
2. Discontinue the collection of textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
3. Investigate the possibility of providing better mess room facilities, a changing-drying room, showers, etc., at the Council Depot.

In respect of (1) a paper sack scheme commenced in Saughall on the 16th October, involving 800 properties: no problems have arisen to date and the scheme is a complete success, and is acceptable both to the householder and the refuse collectors, who appreciate that their job is made easier and cleaner. Because of the size of this scheme it is not possible to be precise in respect of comparative costs but I feel despite a saving in labour costs that the paper sack system will prove more costly than the old traditional method. This, however, is a small price to pay for an improved and more hygienic service which may also result in an improvement in the recruitment of suitable staff.

Item 2 presented no difficulties and put an end to the task of sorting over what at times was quite objectionable refuse.

Item 3. Work is proceeding on the preparation of plans, estimates, etc., and if this scheme goes forward, the provision of better facilities at the Depot should assist in the recruitment of staff.

Approximately 11,000 dustbins are emptied weekly and 25 special collections made. 10,000 tons of refuse are disposed of during the year on the Council Tip.

The refuse vehicles covered a total of 49,020 miles and the special collection vehicle 8,267 miles.

The total cost of the refuse collection and disposal service was £44,967 0s. 0d.

Cesspool Emptying

This Authority empty house septic tanks and cesspools at a standard charge of £1 0s. 0d., business premises being charged on a time and mileage basis. In addition to this work, the numerous Council Sewerage Plants are emptied when necessary, also a certain number of pail closets are emptied free of charge from parishes where the persons concerned are unable to carry out this task themselves.

The practice of clearing choked drains at dwelling houses at a standard charge of 10s. 6d. has continued and is much appreciated. Details of Work carried out:

Number of Septic Tanks and Cesspools emptied ...	281
Number of Private Drains cleared	74
Number of visits to Council Sewerage Works ...	132
Vehicle mileage during the year	12,030

Abandoned Vehicles

During the year the procedure as outlined in The Removal of Vehicles (England and Wales) Regulations was followed in respect of 31 cars abandoned in the district. The situation at the end of the year is outlined below:

Number of cars removed by Local Authority	22
Number of cars removed by owner	4
Number of cars left on Council Tip	5
	31

Cost to Council for removal of cars: £44 0s. 0d.

MEAT INSPECTION

At the commencement of the year there were no licensed slaughterhouses in the district; this was because the premises at Chorlton did not comply with The Slaughterhouses Hygiene and Cruelty Regulations when the licence expired on the 31st December, 1966. Slaughtering, therefore, ceased on this date but was allowed to re-commence on the 16th January, 1967, when the licence was renewed following extensive repairs and alterations. Despite this, however, it was necessary in April, 1967, to take proceedings in respect of 13 contraventions of the above Regulations to which the occupier of the slaughterhouse pleaded guilty and was fined a total of £67 5s. 0d.

As in previous years the hours of slaughter have fluctuated considerably, resulting in the Public Health Inspectors working a considerable amount of overtime which, during 1967, amounted to 516 hours, also because of this irregularity in the hours of slaughter it is very seldom possible to carry out ante-mortem inspections, because of this, I feel eventually that some control will have to be made over the hours of slaughter.

The income to the Council for the year in respect of animals inspected outside office hours amounted to £433 2s. 3d.

The table below gives in detail a summary of animals slaughtered and the conditions found. The totals are less than the previous year due possibly to the closure of the slaughterhouse in January and its closure from the 6th November to the end of the year (apart from the 2nd and 3rd of December when a certain amount of slaughtering was permitted) due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	2200	278	102	8878	2437	13895
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcases						
condemned	—	3	2	1	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	428	50	3	647	751	1879

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases						
condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	7	7

Cysticerci

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—	11
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouses	3	14	20
Meat at Wholesale Premises	—	—	42
Meat at Retail Shops	—	7	64
Fish	—	—	90
Canned Foods	—	—	9
Other Foods	—	—	61
	4	3	62

Poultry Inspection

There are two poultry slaughtering establishments in the district with an approximate annual throughput of 2,868 birds. The Public Health Inspectors made 28 visits to these establishments to make sure that hygienic conditions are maintained.

The total weight of poultry condemned was 40 lbs. and the percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption was 0.3 per cent.

School Inspections

All schools in the area, which include private and kindergarten schools, have received regular inspections under the provisions of The Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1959, and where applicable the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Matters requiring attention have been referred to the appropriate person and have been dealt with.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

Clean Air Act

Observations have been made of smoke emissions from certain industrial chimneys in the district and written warnings issued. It has not, however, been necessary to take formal action. There are no smoke control areas in the district and at a meeting between representatives from this Authority and Chester City Council in April, it was recommended that the consideration of the establishment of smoke control areas should be deferred.

Rodent Control

There are two Rodent Operatives employed in the district, both of whom are supplied with a 5 cwt. van. During the year your operatives covered a total of 19,271 miles carrying out treatments to various premises.

The following table summarises the visits made:

Private Dwellings	2200
Agricultural Premises	344
Business Premises	439
Contracts	1285
Local Authority	1085
Total visits ...	5353

Number of poison baits laid—9,724.

Income from Contracts for the eradication of rats—£913/1/4.

In addition 10 per cent of the manholes in all the parishes connected to a main drainage system have been test baited.

Ice Cream

There are 31 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and all of these sell the pre-wrapped variety.

The following samples were obtained during the year with the results as indicated:

Number of samples Grade 1	8
Number of samples Grade 2	5
Number of samples Grade 3	1
Number of samples Grade 4	1
Total samples ...	15

The sample in Grade 4 was of an ice cream lolly and a repeat sample proved satisfactory.

Food Complaints

Detailed investigations were carried out in respect of the following articles of food.

Bread—2 complaints.

In both cases the foreign substance found in the bread was found to be small particles of grease/oil which had gained access during manufacture. A warning letter was sent to the firms concerned.

Meat Pies—1 complaint.

Following investigations into a case of suspected food poisoning, a sample of steak and kidney pie was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory which, however, proved negative.

Canned Meat—1 complaint.

This complaint was in respect of a piece of cotton fabric found embedded in corned beef. Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 2 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Wholesalers pleaded guilty. A total fine of £25 was imposed.

Orange Squash.

Arising out of infectious disease enquiries, a complaint was made in respect of the acidity of the above drink possibly causing stomach upsets. Analysis of the contents, however, revealed that the acidity and pH value was normal for a drink of this nature.

Sugar—1 complaint.

Following an investigation into a complaint that sugar, when put into tea, produced a foaming effect, it was discovered that this was caused by a few small conglomerates of sugar dust. No further action taken.

Other Food—1 complaint.

Fragments of black material found in a packet of 'Chipitos' proved on analysis to consist of a combination of starch and oil which had been baked into a resin. Steps were immediately taken by the manufacturers to prevent any recurrence.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 16 licensed residential caravan sites in the district involving a total of 229 caravans.

During the year 46 detailed inspections of these sites were carried out in order to ensure that the Site Licence conditions were being complied with and the eight relatively slight infringements which were noted were soon remedied.

It was also necessary for proceedings to be taken in respect of an unauthorised site. Following these proceedings the caravan was removed.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit

		Section 9, 10, 16 and 24, Housing Act, 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a)	By Owner ...	—	4	560	11	560	15
(b)	By Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...		—	4	560	11	560	15

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Individual Unfit Houses

Number of Undertakings accepted (Section 16)	—
Number of Closing Orders made (Section 17)	—
Number of Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	16
Number of Closing Orders made (Section 18)	2
Number of Closing Orders determined (Section 27)	—
Number of Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders substituted (Section 28)	—
Number of Houses demolished following Demolition Orders	1
Number of people displaced:	
(a) Individuals	53
(b) Families	19
No Clearance Areas were represented during the year.	

Rent Act, 1957

No applications received under this Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There are five boarding establishments licensed under the above Act and periodic inspections are made of the premises concerned.

Petroleum (Regulation Acts, 1928-1936

Licences are issued by this Authority for the storage of petroleum spirit at premises in the district and routine inspections of licensed premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and officials of the Cheshire County Fire Brigade. As a result of these inspections 40 pressure tests have been applied to storage tanks and pipe lines at various premises and 1 tank failed the test.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Frequent visits are made to all food premises in the district including schools and hospital kitchens and the general standard is satisfactory.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/68 the premises are set out in detail below:

	Total No.	Complying with Reg: 16 (w.h.b.)	Complying with Reg: 19 (sink)
Cafes and Restaurants ...	24	24	24
Food Preparation Premises	71	71	71
Bakehouses	3	3	3
Public Houses	38	38	38
Shops	42	42	Not applicable
Total ...	184		

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following information has been supplied by Mr. W. K. Nattrass, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council, in respect of samples obtained in this area during 1967:

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised Standard or quality
Apples	1	
Baking Powder	1	
Biscuits	1	
Bread, Wholemeal	1	
Butter	2	
Butter, Dairy	1	
Cabbage, Red	1	
Champagne Perry	2	
Coffee, Instant	3	
Digoxin Tablets B.P.	1	
Dripping	2	
Fish Cakes	2	
Fish Fingers	1	
Gelatine	1	
Ham and Pork, Chopped	1	
Ice Cream	3	
Ice Lolly	5	
Jam	1	
Jam, Mixed Fruit	1	
Jam, Raspberry	1	
Jelly, Raspberry	1	
Milk	92	3
Milk, Condensed	1	
Milk, Condensed, Sweetened and Skimmed	1	
Mincemeat	2	
Mustard	1	
Orange Crush	1	
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	
Rice Pudding	1	
Rum	1	
Sago, Creamed	1	
Salmon Fish Cakes	1	
Sauce	1	
Sausage, Pork	5	
Shredded Beef Suet	1	
Soup, Mushroom	1	
Soup, Tomato	1	
Sprouts	1	

Name of Sample							Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised Standard or quality
Sugar, Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Vodka	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Walnuts, Pickled	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
							158	3

Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

No.	Samples	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1.	Milk (Sterilised)	Sub-standard but genuine. 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat	Genuine
2.	Milk (Untreated)	4.7% extraneous water	Producer cautioned
3.	Milk (Untreated)	7.0% extraneous water	Producer cautioned

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
1.	Housewife	Splinter of wood in sliced loaf	Seller cautioned
2.	Householder	Pork sausage deficient in meat content	Genuine
3.	Housewife	Foreign matter in fish fingers	No action—found to be short lengths of fish ligament
4.	Cheshire County Council School	Beef sold as Veal	Insufficient evidence

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables give details of the inspections carried out of the various factories in the district during the year. The 11 defects noted were remedied soon after the owners' attention had been drawn, by letter, to the work required.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	152	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority —(excluding out- workers' premises)	22	40	—	—
Total	72	194	4	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecut- ions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspect- or (4)	By H.M. Inspect- or (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventil- ation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecut- ions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspect- or (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspect- or (5)	
Other offences against the Act (not inc. offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—	—

Outwork

There are 4 outworkers on the register.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

South-West Cheshire Divisional Health Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Divisional Medical Officer)

**ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE,
PRINCESS STREET
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Telephone: Chester 27161 (Extn. 55-56)

Annual Report on the Health Services of the South-West Cheshire Division for the Year 1967

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1967. The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin.

The total population has increased from 100,530 in 1966 to 103,170 in 1967. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

As mentioned in my Report of last year, the Division was used in the pilot scheme for the use of the Computer in controlling the routine immunisation of children under five years. During September, several General Practitioners were brought on to the Computer system, thus saving them considerable clerical work both in calling up children to their Surgeries, and also in the recording of the Immunisation procedure. By the end of the year all the practices in the Ellesmere Port area and several in the Rural District areas were involved with the new system. From discussions with General Practitioners, they are very pleased with the service given by the County Council. This is one of the several ways in which we are amalgamating the local authority and the General Practitioner Services.

Another way in which we are amalgamating our Services with the General Practitioners is in the attachment of Health Visitors to group practices. A Health Visitor will be nominated to attend the Surgery of a group and she then will visit, at the request of the Practitioners, patients on the list. This service is offered to adults in the practice, and involves the Health Visitor visiting the Surgery once a week, or once a fortnight in order to ascertain the cases which the doctor feels require the special skills of the Health Visitor. At other times there is a telephone communication as and when the need requires. Health Visitors still keep their geographical areas for the purposes of dealing with children under five, and school children.

In October, the department moved from the Divisional Office at St. Martin's Lodge into the new combined Office and Clinic premises at St. Martin's House. These Office premises and Clinics are used jointly with the Chester City Health Department. Inevitably such a move caused considerable upheaval in the Office, but I think it is to the credit of the Divisional Office Staff that the move was effected so smoothly and with relatively little disruption in the administration of the service. The new premises have and will prove to be extremely beneficial to the services that we can give as there is more room available, both for Staff and for

storage, and in addition we are able to have Specialist Clinics held in the centre of Chester where children coming in from the Rural areas find the access to the Clinic easier than as in the past, when they had to get another bus out to the Clinic at Upton.

There has been an increase in the amount of domiciliary occupational therapy available to the handicapped people during the year, and we have two part-time Occupational Therapists visiting in the homes. In the new year it is hoped to start an additional Handicapped Club in the Waverton and Tattenhall districts.

Finally, I would like to mention the fact that Health Visitors in the Ellesmere Port area have been involved in assisting with a Whooping Cough Survey being run by the Medical Research Council. This survey involves the taking of swabs and case histories of children who have the illness, and also their contacts. The specimens taken are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Chester for examination, and the survey which was initially for a period of six months, has proved to be so valuable, that it was extended for a further period of six months. This work involves the Health Visitors in many extra visits, but I am pleased to report that they undertook these extra duties with the greatest willingness.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, to the County Medical Officer and his Staff for their generous help, and to Mr. R. J. Bernie, Clerk to the Committee, and to the clerical staff for their co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Divisional Medical Officer.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1967

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are two Ante-Natal Clinics held in the Division. These Clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these Clinics for Post-Natal examination.

In addition a Midwives' Ante-Natal and Preparation Clinic is held at Weston Grove, Upton.

Instruction is provided in mothercraft for those attending the Ante-Natal Clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips and films. Relaxation classes are held in conjunction with the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Attendance figures at the two Clinics are set out below. These show an increase in attendance for the Ante-Natal Clinics, but a regrettable fall in attendance for Post-Natal examination.

	ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port ...	496	2148	84	89
Great Sutton ...	240	1101	71	78

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year 24 women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows:

Ante-Natal Clinics

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Wednesday morning each week.

Midwives' Clinics and Preparation Clinics

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Wednesday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton—
Monday and Friday afternoon each week.

Dental treatment is available to expectant mothers by appointment at the above Clinics.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at Clinics throughout the Division continue to be good. At the Clinics advice is given in child management and feeding. Children are medically examined at their first attendance and subsequently as required. Immunisation is given and routine screening procedures performed.

Student Midwives attend the Clinics as part of their training in baby care and to see the follow-on services available after the baby leaves their care.

New cases and attendances at individual Clinics:

			New Cases		Total Attendances	
			0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	...	...	16	199	83	56
Ashton	...	...	34	322	112	25
Christleton	...	...	36	314	120	121
Elton	...	...	25	278	83	26
Farndon	...	...	29	307	98	58
Great Boughton	...	...	40	444	98	93
Huntington	...	...	32	408	116	62
Kelsall	...	...	28	312	184	153
Malpas	...	...	29	290	139	94
Saughall	...	...	53	495	100	116
Tarvin	...	...	55	531	133	174
Tattenhall	...	...	30	324	37	14
Upton	...	...	217	2001	287	171
Waverton	...	...	43	470	77	42
E. Port (Stanney Lane)			358	2757	477	274
„ (Westminster)			97	1043	232	354
Great Sutton	...	...	213	1651	323	138
Vicars Cross	...	...	123	1520	343	373
Little Sutton						
(Community Centre)			120	1272	132	46
			1578	14938	3174	2390

Attendances of children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics:

					New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	45	170
E.N.T. under 5	...	...	...	...	10	41

DENTAL CLINICS

	No. of Inspections	No. of Visits	No. of Extractions	No. of Fillings
Children 0—5 years	112	200	142	144
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	24	64	11	32
Dentures supplied—3.				

SCREENING CLINICS

	New Cases	Re-Tests	Passed	Failed
Ellesmere Port	564	37	556	45
Great Boughton	88	3	89	2
Great Sutton	231	11	236	6
Tarvin	32	—	29	3
Upton	174	25	174	25
Farndon	29	—	29	—
	1118	76	1113	81

Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique, carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

AUDIOLOGY CLINICS

UNDER 5		OVER 5	
1st Visit	Re-Visit	1st Visit	Re-Visit
16	9	10	7

Where necessary, children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics staffed by Consultant Surgeons and to Professor Taylor and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These Clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the Clinic for phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5). 4th Thursday afternoon in each month.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Monday afternoon each week. Young Children's Clinic (age 2—5) First Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Old People's Community Centre, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Thursday morning each week.
- Congregational Church Hall, Grace Road, Ellesmere Port—
Wednesday afternoon each week.
- Parish Room, Ashton—
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Barrow—
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.

Women's Institute, Christleton—
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Elton—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

Chapel House, Farndon, near Chester—
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton—
2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Huntington, Chester—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.

Parish Hall, Kelsall—
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Jubilee Hall, Malpas—
1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.

Vernon Institute, Saughall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

The Vicarage, Tarvin—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.

Barbour Institute, Tattenhall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, Upton—
Thursday afternoon each week.

Presbyterian Church Hall, Waverton—
2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Dental Clinics (Pre-School, School Children)

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
By appointment.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
By appointment.

Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton—
By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday morning each week. School children Monday morning alternate weeks.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton—
2nd and 4th Friday afternoon each month.

Rural Clinics—
By appointment, as required.

WELFARE FOODS—MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and Proprietary brands, continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry

National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A/D Tablets	Orange Juice	Total
6949	1234	1411	19123	28717

Proprietary Brands

Proprietary Branded Infant Foods have remained fairly steady, in spite of a decrease in Ministry Foods.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:

Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port	Huntington
Little Sutton	Kelsall
Great Sutton	Vicars Cross
Westminster Ward (E. Port)	Malpas
Ashton	Saughall
Barrow	Tarvin
Christleton	Tattenhall
Elton	Upton
Farndon	Waverton
Great Boughton	

Voluntary Persons

Broxton	Tilston
---------	---------

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued at the Welfare Clinics.

DAY NURSERY

At the September meeting of the Committee it was agreed that for a trial period of six months the opening hours of the Nursery be altered from 7.0 a.m. until 6.0 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. Also the attendance of children whose mothers do not go out to work be restricted to the hours of 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. subject to the Divisional Medical Officer varying these hours for individuals if thought necessary.

At the end of the year these new arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily. A final report will be made to Committee in due course.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft. Also students, from several courses visited the Nursery as part of their instruction in social services and techniques of child care. These were Teacher Training Students, Pupil Health Visitors and Pupil Midwives. Also students on the pre-Nursing Course at the College of Further Education.

Attendances throughout the year have fluctuated; whilst at times the Nursery is full to capacity, at other times there are,

regrettably, occasions when attendances are poor. Some of the absences are due to the seasonal ailments. In other instances they are due to the lack of responsibility of social problem parents to their children, who for one reason or another fail to bring them to the Nursery. Certain of the children are admitted for the benefit of the child not necessarily for the benefit of the parents, and whilst absences are to be deplored it is essential to keep the child's name on the register to ensure that as far as possible the child receives care, attention and nourishment.

Everything is done to encourage the parents to bring their children. Poor attenders are followed up by the Health Visitors and Child Care Officers.

The Nursery is a 50-place training Nursery, and in an endeavour to maintain an average attendance near to this figure, we have had 65-70 children on the register. Further increase in the number on the register are impracticable due to the risk of severe overcrowding should attendances improve.

During the year Matron attended a refresher course for Nursery Matrons held at the University of Liverpool.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources. Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Children's Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year 2 Nursery Students were in training.

During 1967 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

There have been several new members joining the staff, replacing members who, in each case, have left the service for family reasons.

At the close of the year there were 65 children on the register all of whom were priority cases.

					Daily Average No. attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0—2 years	...	...	...		16.25	4027
„ 2—5 years	...	...	...		23.25	5605

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year—1,921 (including 23 still-births). (Adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

HOME HELP SERVICE

Recruitment of Help varies considerably from area to area in the Division. To prevent wastage the County Health Committee have allowed that bus fares be paid and normal rates be paid in excess of half-hour to assist Helps travelling distances to get to cases.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help:

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
185	237	274	334	395	421	410	497

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December of each year:

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
112	136	169	193	218	229	237	308

Number of hours supplied:

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
38,805	50,218	59,533	65,337	72,081	75,885	72,039	77,069

The supply of this service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1967:

1	case	has	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	12	years.
2	cases	have	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	11	years.
1	case	has	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	10	years.
3	cases	have	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	9	years.
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
61	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
77	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	less	than 1 year.

497 persons received domestic help during the year and the following is an analysis of the types of cases to whom help was given:

(a)	Persons over 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
(b)	Chronic Sick including T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(c)	Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d)	Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
(e)	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| A. | No. of new applicants | 238 |
| | (of these 65 were cancelled) | |
| B. | No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.67 | 129 |
| C. | No. of cases attended during the year | 497 |
| D. | No. of cases of continued need at 31.12.67 | 308 |
| E. | No. of hours Domestic Help supplied | 77,069 |
| F. | Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases | £319/0/10 |
| G. | 27 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year. | |
| | 10 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases. | |
| | In 7 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved. | |
| | In 7 cases arrears were cancelled. | |
| | In 3 cases the assessment was reduced. | |

The Future Recovery Scheme was discontinued as from July 27th, 1967, and the Deferred Payment Scheme was introduced.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE

A. Tuberculosis

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Removed from area | 4 |
| (b) | Recovered | 18 |
| (c) | Died | 3 |
| (d) | Number on the Register at the close of the year ... | 572 |

B. Nursing Equipment

867 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the needs; in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port. The following is a list of the various items held:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Invalid Wheelchairs. | Sputum Mugs. |
| Sheets, single. | Sputum Flasks. |
| Sheets, draw. | Hoyer Hoist. |
| Sheets, rubber-plastic. | Dunlopillo Mattresses. |
| Air rings. | Dunlopillo Cushions. |
| Walking sticks. | Bed Cages. |
| Special Spastic Chair. | Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm. |
| Water / Air Beds. | Beds with Chain and Handle. |
| Bed Pulley. | 3 & 4 legged Walking Aids. |

Back Rests.

Bed Pans.

Urinals.

Adjustable Tables.

Ramp.

Helping Hand.

Commodes.

Crutches.

Toddler's Special Walking Aid.

Bonaped Walking Aid.

Fireguards.

In addition the District Nurse / Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items—bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C. Handicapped Persons

(i) There are 188 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom are in employment. These cases are now having routine visits from an Occupational Therapist who assesses their needs, i.e. adaptations; occupational therapy; liaison with Disabled Resettlement Officer to obtain suitable employment; or encourages them to attend the Handicapped Club.

(ii) Number of persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—153.

Number of persons partially sighted in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—20.

(iii) Number of persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing—59.

(iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of fourteen handicapped persons.

(v) Disabled Drivers' Car Badges

There was one new applicant for disabled Driver's Car Badge.

At the close of the year there were 34 Disabled Car Drivers on the register.

Ellesmere Port Handicapped Persons' Club 1967

Number of members—January 26; June 24; December 27.

During the year two patients returned to work, one was discharged and three died.

Attendances (869)

This may be lower than previous years due to the Club being closed for six weeks whilst the floor was being relaid.

Club Activities

The first meeting in 1967 was the Christmas Party. Members entered the Bulb Competition organised for Handicapped Clubs in Cheshire by the W.R.V.S. A party of Club members went to the finals at Nantwich at the end of February.

At the beginning of September an Open afternoon and Sale of Work was held at York Road.

On September 21st a party of ten Club members went to the Spastics Holiday Home at Southport for a week.

On December 4th Club members went to the Christmas shopping afternoon in the Chester Precinct held for Cheshire Handicapped Clubs. During the afternoon the Blacon and Saltney Townswomen's Guild Choirs sang carols.

Helpers

During the year the Club has had the help of four W.R.V.S. helpers—Mrs. Coupe, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Scott, who all do a great deal for the patients.

We are also grateful to Inspector Green for allowing two Police Cadets to help at the Club since the beginning of November.

Friday Club

In June a Club was started for the older patients on Friday afternoons, staffed by Mrs. Coupe and two other W.R.V.S. helpers.

Numbers—12 (one has died during the six months.

Attendances—110.

The Friday Club does light craftwork for part of the afternoon and part playing table games.

The Club joins the Handicapped Club in all its outings.

Domiciliary Visits

Since September 17th new patients received domiciliary visits. 13 of these were elderly patients who needed bath handles, raised toilet seats and toilet rails. Most of those receiving domiciliary visits are suffering from Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteo Arthritis or are Hemiplegics.

D. Convalescence

Eight persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

Cervical Smear Clinics

Three Clinics, dealing with cervical smears, were continued during the year. They were located at Stanney Lane, Great Sutton and Upton Clinics.

The initial waiting lists have been reduced and despite further advertising there has been a fall off in requests for this examination.

As well as testing for cancer of the cervix, the patients are also examined to eliminate cancer of the breast which is four times more prevalent than the cervical cancer.

Number attended—998.

Number referred for further investigation—8.

Number of treatable cancer conditions—3.

Elderly Fit Persons Clinics

This Clinic is devised to provide a service for elderly who do not feel the need to attend their doctor. The Clinic gives a comprehensive medical check-up. The intention is that small defects or disabilities in their early stages can be found and treated before they become severe and also before they handicap the person. Often failing eyesight, increasing deafness or a foot defect can make a person frightened of tackling today's traffic. Whereas with new glasses, a hearing aid or chiropody treatment these obstacles can be overcome.

The Clinic is held monthly at Stanney Lane Clinic and is staffed by a retired Health Visitor and a retired General Practitioner.

Number of first attendances	41
Number of subsequent attendances	5
	46
Number referred to own Doctor:	
First attenders	21
Subsequent attenders	2
	23
Number referred to Chiropodist	2

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors and Medical Staff are giving talks to many voluntary societies and going into schools to give talks on different aspects of health and hygiene. To assist them a film projector or a slide projector and other aids are available for use during talks and discussions.

Senior pupils are encouraged to visit the Day Nursery and the Clinics at Stanney Lane and Weston Grove, Upton, by arrangement with the Domestic Science and Head Teachers.

Special features on selected items are on display at the main Clinics and the staff show considerable ingenuity in devising eye-catching arrangements.

The Merseyside Committee on Cancer Education has resulted in many voluntary societies having lectures on this most important subject.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 791 persons on the register for chiropody treatment. During the year a further 162 applications were received, of whom 131 were granted treatment free of charge, 18 at half cost, and 13 were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 831 persons on the register receiving chiropody treatment.

Details of Service provided

Place of Treatment	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	425	2329	15	78
Home of Patient	406	2179	18	86

Number of cases in which the County Council paid full fee: 821.

Number of cases in which the County Council paid part fee: 74.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of an income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternative months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his / her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Adult Training Centre

Attendances throughout the year have been 18,666 attendances out of a possible 20,582, the absences being mainly due to hospitalisation, short term care, parents' holidays and casual absences.

Number on the register at the commencement of the year	96
Number on the register at the close of the year	 96
Trainees played in employment	 6
Trainees re-admitted from Employment	 2

Contracts were fairly good at the beginning of the year, but towards September we had to fall back on Saleable Handcraft Articles and prepare stocks for the Sale of Work on Open Day.

The Sale of Handcrafts on Open Day realised £202 11s. 0d. and over the Christmas period (including Open Day) £300 0s. 0d.

As every trainee spends part of his time in the Social Training Unit which is financially non-productive, it is to be expected that the trading balance will suffer to some extent but the Progress

Assessment Charts show that the work in this Unit, although extremely difficult to systemize and assess and continually needing revision, is well worth while. As an example: A man of 32 years of age who has been attending the Centre from 3rd September, 1962, has held down a job from 20th October, 1967, at the local Timber yard because he now knows money values and can use the ordinary bus service. The fact that four out of the six trainees placed in employment this year are still holding down their job also shows the value of this Unit.

The only common denominator I can find in placing trainees in outside employment, based on the experience of the past seven years is Social Training. Thus a trainee can hardly hope to be successful in a job if he cannot obtain at least a 50 per cent at "I" level on the Progress Assessment Chart with a few "K" levels.

The four areas of training well covered by these charts are "Self Help", "Communication", "Occupation" and "Socialisation", and are of immense help, not only to trainees capable of outside employment but to every trainee in the centre.

In September we made an 8 mm. film of some of the work and activities in the Centre and part of the cricket match at Altrincham.

The Netball equipment supplied by the Rotarians Society is now in regular use. It is enjoyable to watch a match in progress—from the comparative safety of the passage. We printed 12 of our own Christmas cards from handcut Linoprints and used a rolling pin as a "press".

A further dartboard and Badminton equipment has also been supplied.

The total income of contract work and the manufacture of numerous items totalled £1,769 15s. 6d. during the year. The trainees are paid a work bonus in addition to an attendance pay, and the total amount paid during the year was £1,409 2s. 0d.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1967

A. Completed Primary Course—Number of persons under age 16

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16			
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959- 62	At Clinics	Total By GPs	
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTPP	545	870	186	50	30	27	6	857	857
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	4
5. Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	1	25
8. Salk (Poliomyelitis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin (Poliomyelitis)	510	901	188	50	30	25	11	862	853

B. Reinforcing Doses—Number of persons under age 16

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Year of Birth					1959- 62	Others under age 16	Total	
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963			At Clinics	By GPs
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTPP	2	255	97	41	40	373	38	378	468
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	12	4	10	541	20	470	117
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	7	699	696	11
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7. Tetanus	—	—	1	—	3	4	17	—	25
8. Salk (Poliomyelitis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin (Poliomyelitis)	1	16	50	26	39	816	42	544	446

The above figures include boosters done in schools

C. Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total	
	1967	1966	1965	1964- 62	1961- 52		At Clinic	By GPs
1. Vaccinated	13	893	389	195	67	12	706	863
2. Re-Vaccinated	—	—	1	9	40	52	1	101

Supplementary Information regarding Children Vaccinated under 1 year of age

	0—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months
No. Vaccinated	28	30	15	16

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of Consent forms issued	...	...	...	...	1534
No. of Consent forms returned with parents' consent	...	...	...	...	1176
No. of Children Heaf tested	...	...	...	...	1000
No. of Children positive to Heaf Test	...	...	...	...	124
No. of Children negative to Heaf Test	...	...	...	...	794
No. of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	791

A new form of injecting the B.C.G. vaccine into the children was used during this year. Instead of injection by needle a 'Jet Gun' was used. A measured dose of the vaccine is injected into the skin by a high velocity jet. As the administration is far less painful, the new technique finds favour with the children.

The Divisional Medical Officer is taking part in trials organised by the Medical Research Council into the use of this technique of administering vaccine.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

	Dysentery		ScarletFever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	27	36	3	7	13	12	120	124	—	—	—	—
Chester Rural District	12	9	7	9	3	6	110	88	—	1	4	2
Tarvin Rural District	2	1	13	5	20	36	50	55	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	41	46	23	21	36	54	280	267	—	2	4	2

STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN THE DIVISION

	MALES		FEMALE		TOTAL				
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total			
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.67 ...	244	70	314	207	61	268	451	131	582
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during the year ...	7	2	9	3	3	6	10	5	15
3. Number of Cases removed from Register during the year	9	2	11	5	9	14	14	11	25
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.67	242	70	312	205	55	260	447	125	572

* This figure is made up as follows:

1.	Ellesmere Port M.B.	...	...	...	...	204	45	246
2.	Chester R.D.C.	...	...	...	...	156	39	195
3.	Tarvin R.D.C.	...	...	...	...	90	41	131
						447	125	572

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